

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

No. 738.]

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[Vol. XIV.]

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 18, 1800.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

In pursuance of an act of Congress, passed on the 23d day of April, one thousand eight hundred, entitled "An act to establish a General Stamp-Office."

THAT a General Stamp-Office is now established at the seat of government, in the City of Washington, from whence there will issue from and after the date hereof, (upon the application of the Supervisors of the Revenue, under whole management the collection of the stamp duties is placed) any quantities of paper, parchment and vellum, marked or stamped, and duly counter-stamped, with the following rates of duty which are demandable by law:

For every sheet or piece of vellum, or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following, to wit,

Any certificate of naturalization,
Any license to practice, or certificate of the admission, enrollment or registry of any counsellor, solicitor, attorney, advocate or proctor, in any court of the United States.

Provided, That a certificate in any one of the courts of the United States, for any one of the said offices, shall be as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a certificate in all the courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices.
Any grant or letters patent, under the seal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military services)
Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services)
Any charter party, bottomry or respondentia bond.

Any receipt or discharge for or on account of any legacy left by any will, or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate, divided by force of any statute or distributions other than to the wife, children or grand children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of fifty dollars, and shall not exceed the value of one hundred dollars.
When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of one hundred dollars, and shall not exceed five hundred dollars.

And for every further sum of five hundred dollars, the additional sum of
Any policy of insurance or instrument in nature thereof, when the sum for which insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars.
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars.

Any exemplification of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any court, other than such as it may be the duty of the clerk of such court to furnish for the use of the United States, or some particular State.

Any bond, bill given or penal, inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note (other than any recognizance, bill, bond or other obligation, or contract, made to or with the United States, or any State, or for their use respectively; and any bonds required in any case by the laws of the United States, or of any State, upon legal process, or in any judicial proceeding, or for the faithful performance of any trust or duty).

If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,
If above one hundred and not exceeding five hundred dollars,
If above five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars,
And if above one thousand dollars,
Provided, That if any bonds or notes, such bonds or notes shall be subject to no two-fifths parts of the duty aforesaid, viz,

On above twenty and not exceeding one hundred dollars,
On above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,
On above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,
On above one thousand dollars.

Any foreign bill of exchange, draft or order for the payment of money in any foreign country.

The said duty being chargeable upon each and every bill of exchange, without respect to the number contained in each set.

Any note or bill of lading or writing, or receipt in nature thereof for goods or merchandise to be exported;
If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same State,
If from the United States to any foreign port or place.

The said duty being chargeable upon each and every bill of lading without respect to the number contained in each set.

Any notes issued by the banks now established or that may be hereafter established within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said banks as shall agree to an annual competition of one per cent on the annual dividends made by such banks, to their stockholders respectively, according to the following scale.

On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,
On all notes above fifty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,

On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,
On all notes above fifty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,

On all notes above five hundred dollars, Any profit, or other notarial act,
Any letter of attorney, except for an invalid person, or to obtain or sell warrants for land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war.

Any inventory or catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case requiring a bill of exceptions of goods and chattels detained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer.

Any certificate of a share in an insurance company, of a share in the bank of the United States or of any State or other bank.
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,
If above one hundred dollars,
If above one hundred dollars, at the rate of ten cents for one hundred dollars.

That the power of the supervisors of the revenue to mark or stamp any vellum, parchment or paper chargeable with duty, will cease and determine from and after six months from the date hereof, to wit, on the last day of February 1801.

That, if any person shall, after the last day of February 1801, have in their custody or possession, any vellum, parchment or paper, marked or stamped by the supervisors of the revenue, upon which any matter or thing, charged with duty, shall not have been written or printed, they may at any time within the space of thirty days after the last day of February 1801, bring a bill of lading, parchment and paper, unto the office of inspection, and in lieu thereof, receive a like quantity or value of vellum, parchment and paper duly stamped, in pursuance of the law herein before recited. And in case any person shall neglect or refuse, within the time aforesaid, to bring or cause to be brought unto some officer of inspection, any such vellum, parchment or paper, it is hereby declared, that the same will thereafter be of no other effect or use, than if it had never been marked or stamped, and that all matters and things, which may after that time be written or printed upon any vellum, parchment or paper, authorized to be exchanged in manner aforesaid, will be of no other effect, if they had been written or printed on paper, parchment or vellum, not marked or stamped.

And for the convenience of those persons who may be inclined to have their own vellum, parchment and paper stamped or marked, it is hereby declared, that where any person shall deposit any vellum, parchment or paper at the office of a supervisor, accompanied with a bill, specifying the number and denomination of the stamps or marks, which are desired to be thereon affixed, the same will be transmitted to the General Stamp-Office, and there properly marked or stamped, and forthwith sent back to the same supervisor, who will thereupon collect the duties and deliver the paper, parchment or vellum, to the order of the person from whom the same was received.

GIVEN under my hand and seal of the Treasury, of WASHINGTON the day and year before mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

LAND FOR SALE.
WILL be exposed to public sale, for cash, at the door of the court house in Lexington, on the twenty-fifth day of November next by virtue of a decree of the district court, held in Lexington, in a suit of Chancery, wherein Thomas Mendenhall, and others were complainants, and Abraham Fowler, and Messrs. Hoffman and Harrison of New-Seneca were defendants, pronounced at the September term last past, two tracts of LAND, one containing one hundred and sixteen thousand six hundred and fifty acres—and the other containing one hundred and eighty thousand, three hundred and forty-four acres, excepting out of the said tracts one undivided third of thirty thousand acres, which said tracts of land lie in Montgomery and Madison counties, below and in the main forks of the Kentucky river, and were entered in the name of Thomas Franklin and Co. June the 4th 1784—the sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

Cutbert Banks,
John Boggs,
George Clarke,

October 27th, 1800.

TROTTER & SCOTT
I HEREBY inform the public that they have removed their store into the brick building near door below the house they formerly occupied, and have just received and now opened for sale, a large and very elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.
In addition to their stock on hand, with a supply of All kinds of Groceries, Glass, China, and Queens Ware, Salt, Bar-Iron, and Castings—Excellent Mann's Lick Salt.

As the above Merchandise have been purchased with Cash only, they will of consequence be sold upon lower terms than any goods of equal quality, that have been offered for sale in the Western Country—But no credit can be given.

Lexington, August 20th, 1800.

BLANK BOOKS,
Of any description, may be had at this Office on the shortest notice.

DANVILLE DISTRICT, &c.

August term, 1800.

Frederick Baker, complainant,
against
Lucas Sullivan, Spencer Griffin, Henry Owsley and Joseph Welch, delts.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants Sullivan and Griffin, having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of the court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this State, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of the next January term, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months successively, another copy posted up at the court house door, and a third copy published at the Danville meeting house door, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A Copy. Telle.
Willis Green, C. D. D. C.

Just received from Lee & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, Baltimore, and for sale by MACLEAN & POWERS, at the Store formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Barr, Lexington, the following

VALUABLE MEDICINES:

HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have, within eighteen months past, given relief to upwards of FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS, of all ages, in various dangerous complaints, arising from worms and from flatulency or obstruction in the stomach and bowels.

A peculiar excellence of this remedy is, its being fitted to every age, perfectly innocuous, and is so mild in its operation, that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old; should no worms exist in the body, but without pain or griping cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

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Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.
Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the large round worm, the Ascarides, or small new worms, and lastly, the Tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are, disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the face—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of sleep—Starting and grinding the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes with dizziness and vomiting—Vomiting, with slimy and foetid stools—Large and hard belly—Pain and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and sides, and bowels of filthiness—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

RECENT CURES,
SELECTED FROM SEVERAL HUNDREDS.

MICHAEL DUFFY, residing at No. 37, Wilkes street, Fell's Point, city of Baltimore, voluntarily maketh oath, that the following statement is just and true.

In the beginning of May last, my three children, a boy of seven, and two girls, one five, and the other three years of age, were taken very ill, nearly at the same time, of a common fever, as it is termed; but was soon convinced the disorder was caused by worms; they were frequently troubled with convulsion fits, and violent startings in their sleep, and with almost continual vomiting and purging, particularly the youngest. I made immediate application to a physician of the first reputation, and his medicines were administered with a confidence of success which only increased our disappointment. The children grew daily worse, and I was absolutely without hopes of their recovery.

The youngest one appeared almost devoid of animation, and scarcely an inhabitant of this world. In this distressing moment I was told that Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges had performed many cures in cases equally desperate. I immediately purchased a box, and gave each of them a dose, which in a few hours produced the most desirable effects; the eldest vomited a great number of very large worms, and the second thousands of small ones, many of them not a quarter of an inch long; in the youngest they seemed to be confined, and I had the appearance of flimsy matter. I repeated the dose agreeably to the paper of directions, and she fully recovered a good state of health, which she still enjoys, though five months have nearly elapsed since they were on the borders of the grave, and the death of the whole appeared to be inevitable.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of September, 1799.

J. SMITH.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS,
For the cure of Ague, remittent and intermittent Fevers.

Thousands can testify of their being cured by these drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not more than a bottle.

These drops are particularly recommended to the inhabitants of low marshy countries, where the worst sort of agues generally prevail, which unless early attended to and speedily removed, injure the constitution exceedingly, and brings on dropsy, purged fevers, and a variety of complaints, the most dangerous and alarming nature. Many other medicines are daily offered to the public for the cure of this disorder or malarial. The bark is the only remedy, which, upon trial have been found either dangerous or useless. A dose never fails to produce a more easy and pleasant remedy.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,
Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart, which attends the application of other remedies.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.
For the prevention and cure of Billious and Malignant Fevers, is recommended
DR. HAHN'S ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS,
Which have been attended with a degree of success highly gratifying to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West India, and the southern of the United States, particularly at Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston, and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places can be adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy, has under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.
They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free action of the bowels, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences—A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance—They are celebrated for removing habitual colic—For the cure of the rheumatism, and severe headache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

THE GENUINE ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,
For the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Sprain, White Swelling, &c. and has performed more cures in the above complaints, than all the other medicines ever before made public.

DR. HAHN'S ELIXIR,
A sovereign remedy for Colds, obdurate Coughs, Asthma, and approaching Consumptions, and is far superior to any other medicine for the WHOOPING COUGH.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,
For the cure of a Certain Disease.

HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE,
It is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints, which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive mercury; the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life; bad lymgs, &c.

THE DAMASK LIP-SALVE,
An elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by colds, chills, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful rose color, and delicate softness to the lips.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.
This excellent preparation cleanses and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all acrimonious films and foulness, which, if suffered to accumulate never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAHN'S TRUE & GENUINE GERMAN CORN-PLASTER.
An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them from root and branch, without giving pain.

DR. HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER,
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eye, whether the effect of nature, or of accident, speedily removing inflammations, delirious of rheum, dulness, itching, and films on the eye, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS,
The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,
For the cure of every kind of Head-Ache, &c. &c.

BLANK DEEDS.

European Intelligence.

England.

SHREWSBURY, August 27.

Captain Duval, of the navy, arrived yesterday at the admiralty, with dispatches from Lord Whitworth at Copenhagen. There was a council of his majesty's ministers on the occasion, consisting of the duke of Portland, earls Chatham, Spencer, and Liverpool, lord Grenville, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Dundas. The deliberations lasted from eleven until four in the afternoon. Captain Duval left town last night with the result of the council, to Admiral Dickson, to be forwarded to Lord Whitworth.

An express has been received at the admiralty from Cork, which announces the sailing of ten men of war, and four armed ships, with troops on board, on Friday last, to join the rest of the armament engaged on an expedition, the object of which is still kept a secret.

By accounts from the Grand Fleet we find that one of the transports sailing badly did not arrive off Unant till all the others were gone from the fleet—in consequence of which an order was given for the single transport to repair off Belleisle immediately; from this it is evident that although that may not be the place of attack, it is certain the place of rendezvous. The result of all the reports is, that Belleisle is the object of the expedition.

American Intelligence.

Virginia.

FINCASTLE, October 24.

A letter from Charleston mentions, that the revolt of the negroes was confined to two plantations only but a plan for a more general insurrection was apprehended to have been laid.

An insurrection of the negroes near to Edenton North-Carolina, broke out but was happily suppressed.

Lexington, November 10.

Monday last being the day appointed for the annual commencement of the sitting of the Legislature of Kentucky, a quorum of both branches assembled. In the Senate—Alexander S. Bullett (Lieutenant Governor) appeared and took his seat as Speaker—Christopher Greenup was chosen Clerk—Achilles Sneed Clerk to Committees—Anthony Crockett Sergeant at Arms—and David Johnson Door Keeper.

In the House of Representatives—John Breckenridge was chosen Speaker—Thomas Todd, Clerk—Willis A. Lee and Rowland Thomas Clerks to committees—Richard Taylor Sergeant at arms—and Patrick Hickman Door Keeper.

Tuesday both branches assembled in the Representative chamber. A messenger was sent to the Governor informing him that the Legislature were ready to receive any communications he had to make—After some time the Governor appeared, and delivered the following

SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and

of the House of Representatives,

I embrace this as the first favourable opportunity of expressing through you to my fellow citizens in general, the high sense which I entertain of that esteem and confidence, which has induced them again to call me to the high office which I have at present the honor to fill. This influence of their good opinion is the more flattering, as it evinces their approbation of my former administration, and has renewed in me the obligations of duty; and as far as zeal and integrity will supply the place of ability; so far they may rely on my unremitting attention to the duties of the office, and to whatever else may be in my power, to promote the interest and happiness of my constituents.

In recurring to the internal situation of our country—free from intestine commotion as well as from foreign aggression, firmly united in the principles of republican liberty—enjoying domestic tranquillity—profiting by the progress and improvements in agriculture, and some useful manufactures,—and blessed with the pleasing prospect of plentiful crops,—we possess strong incitements to the warmest expressions of gratitude to the benign author of all good, as well as ample ground for mutual congratulations.

It is at the same time, however not to be concealed, that there are unfavourable circumstances in the situation of our affairs.

The very reduced state of our treasury, will excite your regret, and that not merely on its own account, but on account of the nature of the causes which have produced it: for though we can happily ac-

quit our selves of having wasted our resources by extravagant and expensive establishments—yet notwithstanding all our care and economy—our actual income will be found inadequate to our necessary expenditures.

The principal source of this evil will probably be found in our local situation, but more especially in the nature and system of our trade. The amazing sums of money which have been annually drained from this country in consequence of commercial arrangements,—in which not merely the balance of trade, but the whole trade itself is against us, have left us almost destitute of specie—nor can I entertain any probable prospect of a change for the better, until our dependence on other countries is lessened,—and until we supply those wants which are indispensable, through channels which will admit of an exchange of commodities, mutually advantageous to the parties concerned.

Deriving as we do, for the most part, our origin from countries bordering on the ocean; our ideas naturally take a commercial direction. Notwithstanding our remote situation from the sea—nature, bountiful in her gifts, has afforded us the means of intercourse with foreign nations,—through a channel, both natural and practicable, the Ohio and Mississippi rivers,—together with the numerous navigable streams which take their directions through various parts of our fruitful country. Policy and interest therefore invite us to turn our commercial views to this channel. Experience no doubt, by proving it adequate to the exportation of all the surplus of our industry as well as to the importation of such articles as our necessities may require,—will teach us to regard it as a medium of great national convenience, if not of wealth. Whether it be within the power of government to do any thing towards giving a new direction to our system of commerce and obtaining the productions of distant climes through their natural channel,—can only be ascertained by an accurate knowledge of the causes which have contributed to a preference in our present mercantile arrangements. As far as our continuance in the system we have fallen into, depends on the habits, the connections and the predilections of the mercantile part of the community—something might probably be effected to counteract these causes, by such premiums on importations by the way of the Mississippi as would at least call their attention more effectually to that essential channel of our foreign intercourse.

Intimately connected with this subject is that of home manufactures. Our soil and climate are happily adapted to the productions of materials for carrying this branch of national industry to a very beneficial extent. Our domestic manufactures, even on the present scale, imperfect as it is, have a very honourable claim to public countenance;—and from the wisdom and prudence of our citizens, we have every reason to hope they will be greatly extended. But as our consumption for a considerable time to come, will greatly exceed any thing that will probably be done in this line; I will suggest whether it might not be expedient for the legislature to encourage manufacturing men of industry, probity and ability,—by affording such pecuniary aids as may be deemed consistent with the interests and resources of the commonwealth.

The state of the militia, is a subject to which I have frequently called your attention,—and many judicious regulations have been made, by which I shall probably be enabled, to lay before you, during the present session, its real situation. It is a melancholy fact that one half our militia are at present without arms, and that a great proportion of the arms actually possessed, are unfit for use. I need not inform you that in the present state of things, either invasion or insurrection, would meet with a very feeble resistance, for want of the means of rendering us formidable to both.

The present is happily a time of peace—a time above all others, the most proper to prepare against future danger.

The procuring of arms and providing military stores, I cannot but deem essential to our future safety.

The penitentiary house, I am happy to inform you has been completed. The monies appropriated to this building, I have reason to believe have proved nearly adequate to the objects for which they were intended: There may be some incidental demands, which will probably require a farther appropriation—but on this subject you will be able to judge more accurately, when a report shall be made by the directors of the building.

Special laws of the last session, requiring the attention of the executive, have been, as far as time and other circumstances admitted, carried into effect.

You will agree with me, I doubt not,

Yellow citizens of the general assembly, that some of the subjects on which I have now addressed you, are highly important and involve the most weighty interests of the commonwealth.

I submit them to your wisdom and discretion, and am satisfied that they will receive a candid and dispassionate deliberation.

JAMES GARRARD.

On Tuesday last the senate of this state proceeded to elect its members by lot, agreeably to the constitution—the result was as follows—

To serve one year, the senators from the districts of Fayette: Mercer: Washington: Bourbon: Barren & Warren: Campbell, Pendleton & Boone.

To serve two years, the senators from the districts of Woodford: Madison: Lincoln: Harrison & Backen: Logan & Christian: Livingston, Henderson, Muhlenberg & Ohio.

To serve three years, the senators from the districts of Nelson: Fleming: Macon: Clarke: Jefferson: Franklin & Gallatin.

To serve four years, the senators from the districts of Greene: Montgomery: Scott: Bullitt & Hardin: Jefferson & Garrard: Cumberland, & Pulaski.

To-morrow is the day appointed by law, for the election of electors, to choose a President and Vice-President of the United States. The candidates in this district, for that important trust, are Gen. Scott, and Judge Wallace, both of Woodford county. The fair and upright characters of these two citizens—the many and important services they have performed for the welfare of their country—their firm and undeviating attachment to republican principles, render them equally worthy the public confidence.

A TREMENDOUS STORM

Has been experienced at Charleston (S. C.) and its vicinity. So destructive has it been, that several vessels were driven from their anchors, and a large number of small crafts were stove to pieces and sunk in the docks—nearly all the wharves from Gebbes in South Bay, to Gen. Godden's suffered more or less by having their foundations fapped, and their upper works broken to

pieces and drifted away—several other wharves were very considerably injured—East Bay street, which has cost immense sums of money, is nearly destroyed, and a great part of South Bay, is in equally as disastrous a situation—Trees were torn up by the roots—houses unroofed and blown down—and fences levelled with the earth. The house of Mr. Craibburgh was blown down, and the fragments carried nearly one hundred yards, by the wind—To add to the calamity, Mrs. Craibburgh was crushed to death in the ruins—The rest of the family all suffered materially by being caught under the ruins—Sullivan's Island, which lies at no great distance from the city, and which is thickly inhabited, was entirely overflowed.

Our Atlantic papers represent storms at sea to have been more frequent and distressing, within a few months past, than has been known for some years before.

INUNDATION IN GHINA.

Recent accounts from Canton, state that an uncommon succession of rain had laid entire districts in China, under water. The great river Hoanbo had been swollen to such excess, as totally to wash from its banks, many of the villages which adorned them, and inundate all the adjacent country. Such of the inhabitants as escaped this awful visitation, had, with the remains of their property, fled to the hills.

The beautiful and rich plains which lately exhibited all the rich variety of cultivation, were, at the date of these accounts, covered with boats, employed in collecting the wreck of the country floating on the waters.

The yellow fever in Baltimore, is rapidly on the decline—the number of deaths average about ten each day. The Newspapers which had been suspended on account of the mortality, have been resumed. Providence and Norfolk are entirely clear of the fever.

The Pennsylvania elections in toto, have (a few counties only, excepted) been decidedly republican. New-Lersey, on the other hand, is, from the best information, as decidedly federal.

PRICES CURRENT.

	NATCHEZ.		NEW-ORLEANS.	
	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.
Cotton per 100 French wt. 20 to	21	4	25	4
Tobacco per do. from 3 to	4		4	
Bale Rope per do.	16		16	
Small calings do.	10		10	
Bar Iron	10	50	8	
Bacon do. 10 to	10		12	50
Salted Pork, per barrel 21 to	14		14	
Flour do. do.	8		10	
Whisky per gallon	61		62	
Peach Brandy per gallon	15		15	
Sugar castings no settled price				
Slaves 300 to 500 in demand.				
Gun Powder per lb.	75		75	
Lead, Illinois in 1lb. bars	10		10	
Salt Petre per lb.	50		50	
Brimstone per do.	50		50	
Lime per bushel,	50		50	
Corn unsheled, per bushel	50		50	
Shingle nails, per lb.	40		40	
Flooring boards, per lb.	37		37	
All other sizes	37		37	
Country Linnen per yard 27 to	60		60	
Insurance from New-Orleans, to the Atlantic States, 10 to 12 per cent.				
Freight on Cotton, per 100 wt.	1		1	
Do. on Tobacco 2 to	5	50	5	50
Do. on Hemp 3 to	4		4	

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

HAGUE, Aug. 19.

The day before yesterday news was received here from Flushing, that five English line of battle ships, several frigates, and a number of transports, had appeared in sight of that port. On the preceding day they had appeared off the Heights of Caufaud, south-west of Flushing.

Yesterday morning early, a strong cannonade was heard from the mouth of the Meuse. In the evening, we learnt that the English had attempted a landing at the break of day on Zealand, near the Briel. They had actually landed a few troops on the most convenient part of the coast, but no consequence seems to have resulted from it. The English have also failed in their attempt to cut out the Batavian ships of the line. As soon as this landing was known, general Charteris marched with some Batavian troops to the spot, and obliged the English to re-embark. They lost five men. Our loss consists in two men killed and three wounded. Every precaution is taken to place our coast in the most formidable state of defence, and gen Charteris is left in the command of the mouth of the Meuse.

August 20.

The prospects of the enemy are no lon-

ger doubtful. They wish to establish themselves in Zealand, in which they wish to take possession in the name of the Stadtholder,—He has there a great number of partisans. Matters of Zealand, they could unceasingly harass the other parts of the Batavian republic, as well as the low countries, and would oblige the French and Batavians to keep constantly in them a great number of troops.

BOURDEAUX, Aug. 20.

Affairs of Egypt.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, July 28.

"A few days ago fresh intelligence reached us from Egypt.

"Gen Kieher has been murdered, and gen. Menu has succeeded him in his command. It is reported that a Janissary under the pretence of delivering a petition to Kieher, stabbed him. Gen Menu in a letter which he wrote to Sir Sidney Smith says, that the assassin had been purposely sent from Gaza to commit the murder.—But there are sufficient reasons to believe to the contrary; and Menu himself is accused of having hired the murderer, in Egyptian disguise, who was cut to pieces immediately after the assassination.

"Other reports say, that the murderer was probably actuated by private re-

venge, as the French had committed under of cruelties, especially at Boulae, a suburb of Cairo, where they spared neither women nor children.

What occasions the fusions against Gen. Menou are his Jacobinical principles, and his having been at the head of that French party in Egypt, which was always against the evacuation of that country.

Gen. Kleber who was as much beloved by the other party, as they hate his successor, is generally regretted here; and his death is the more welcome to the Porte as he was on the eve of adopting the capitulation of El Arifsch, for the evacuation of Egypt. Menou immediately broke off these negotiations, declaring that he first required the consent of his government.

The Porte will now take up arms again, and the Grand Viceroy and capt. Pacha are conjointly to decide the fate of Egypt by the sword. The former is said to have completed his army & will have a reinforcement of 45,000 fresh troops under the Pacha of Meden. The capt. Pacha has likewise from corps of Albanians on board his fleet, & the attack will be made in various points. When the last letters left Gaza, the captain Pacha had failed there with his fleet.

Tichelebi Effendi, late paymaster of the army of Egypt, has been appointed minister for foreign affairs. He is a man of great talents and influence, and highly esteemed by the Grand Signior.

FRANKFORT, August 15.

Letters from Vienna which may be considered as authentic, contain the following details.

The English ambassador Lord Minto, moves heaven and earth to prevent the emperor from concluding a separate peace with France an event which is considered here as certain and immediate. The ambassador has just made some new offers to our court, which would have been very advantageous three months ago, but which are not so now. They are as follows:

The English minister engages, if the Emperor will continue the war, to keep up in Italy an army of 35,000 chosen English troops under the command of Gen. Abercrombie, who shall continue there till a general Peace.

2. To make an attack on the Islands of Zea and with a powerful force, to proclaim the Stadtholder, and after the conquest of them to keep up a force to manure Holland and Belgium, thus compelling the French Government to maintain a considerable force in these countries.

3. To pay to the house of Austria a new and very considerable subsidy, under the title of Loan, and upon very favorable terms. In a word besides this, England should have an army of 50,000 Austrians to be maintained and paid by her during a year. The same letters which furnished us these details, state that a Russian general had arrived here as a courier, with despatches from his court which are said to be of the highest importance and it is now certain that the best understanding prevails between the two courts.

LONDON, September 1.

Yesterday we received Paris Journals to the 24th. Large reinforcements are marching to the armies, and great preparations are making for war. One of the papers by its comments shews the public fear that hostilities will be renewed; and that this feeling prevails, we perceive by the state of the funds. The *Tiers Consolide*, have fallen to 31 1/2 the price at which they were left. The Paris Journals give no information respecting the negotiations.

In London, the public hopes appear to be more languine than in Paris. The funds on Saturday, rose considerably, and surprised those who saw no reason for such a change.

Many circumstances were reported to have occasioned the rise; all of them relating to a negotiation for peace. The frequent arrival and departure of vessels between Calais and Dover last week naturally produced conjectures that the two governments were communicating, and the state of the fund shewed that the inference drawn was of a favourable kind. We cannot take the nature of the dispatches conveyed in those vessels; but it is certain that an intercourse has taken place, which has the opening of a negotiation for its object. We believe the rise of the funds on Saturday, was the effect of the determination of the Cabinet Council on Friday. The question of treating with France in conjunction with Austria was, it is said fully discussed and favorably settled in the Cabinet Council on Tuesday; the result of that Council was sent to the King for approbation; his majesty's opinion was received, and another Cabinet Council held on Friday,

finally to determine the course to be pursued. That Council, we suppose, resolved to negotiate, and the knowledge of this fact raised the funds on Saturday. Whether the offer to treat will be made thro' Otto, in answer to the overtures he gave in a week ago, or whether it will be sent to Paris through Vienna, is uncertain.—But a negotiation will probably commence soon; and we expect Mr. Thomas Grenville will be appointed to carry it on.

Government have received accounts of increased exertions to prepare the Brest fleet for sea; that considerable bodies of troops had been ordered thither from the interior; and that Buonaparte was about to repair to Brest to accelerate and animate the meditated enterprise.

The court of Vienna, on ratifying the treaty with this country, on the 14th ult, issued a declaration to all the courts of Europe, announcing the determination of his Imperial Majesty not to treat with France except in conjunction with England and his other allies.

September 2.

The French Council of Prizes, on the 25th July last, pronounced sentence respecting the Ship *Statura*, Capt. Seaward, taken under American colours, ordering the ship and every thing belonging to her to be restored, and condemning the cargo as a good prize.

Ally, the friend of Franklin, and the Counsellor of Turgoz, died lately at Paris at the age of eighty five.

September 4.

Advices from Germany, and France, indicate a renewal of war on the Continent and which is to be decided by the 1st inst. The Emperor's submission to the terms of France, can alone prevent it. We have also advices of the 4th from Paris, that your commission is renewed, and that the negotiation is again proceeding. We hope in consequence of fuller instructions from your executive.

September 6.

It was on the 25th ult. that Lord Whitworth signed the convention with count Barthelemy the Danish minister. The following is a copy of a note written by his lordship to one of our ministers abroad on the subject, and is more explanatory than any thing that has been published on the subject.

"COPENHAGEN, August 30, 1800. "I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that I yesterday signed a convention with the Danish minister, on terms satisfactory to his majesty, and such as will I think strengthen the bonds of friendship and alliance between the two countries. Signed. "WHITWORTH."

The following are the principal articles of the convention:

"The Danish frigate and convoy carried into Deal, shall be repaired at the expense of Great Britain and then released.

"The discussion respecting the asserted right of the English to visit convoys shall be adjourned to a further negotiation at London.

"Until it is decided Danish ships shall only sail under convoy in the Mediterranean Sea, to protect them from the Algerine cruizers. The Danish ships shall be liable to be searched as heretofore.

The convention shall be ratified by the two courts within three weeks.

IN THE PRESS.

And will be published as soon as it shall be known what alterations will be made by the legislature in the time of holding courts, A POCKET ALMANACK, For the year of our Lord, 1801.

TO CONTAIN

Such things only as will render it a useful POCKET COMPANION.

PARIS DISTRICT.

October term, 1800.

Henry Clay and George M. Badinger, complainants,

against Thomas Reed, defendant,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein, agreeably to the act of assembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state, on the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of the next March term, and answer the complainants' bill; that a copy of this order be published eight weeks successively in some one of the Kentucky Gazettes; another copy posted at the door of the court-house in Paris, and published at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting-house in Paris, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A Copy

THO. ARNOLD, Clk.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living about three miles from Danville, on the waters of Harrods run, a bay mare, about six years old, light spring, four feet seven inches high, has a star in her forehead; appraised to 10l.

John Smith.

Merces county, 23d, August 1800.

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

ON Friday the 26th day of December next, will be offered at public sale, in the town of Frankfort, that valuable, elegant and handsomely situated, new Three Story

BRICK HOUSE,

and LOT of GROUND, on which it is erected, now occupied as an Inn by Doct. Gano, together with the improvements, consisting of a Two Story BRICK KITCHEN, &c.

As it is presumed no person will purchase without seeing the property, a more minute description may be unnecessary.—A satisfactory title can be given.

George W. Field, at Capt. Welligers. Frankfort, 6th Nov. 1800. 6w.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

NOTICES THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS OPENED DANCING SCHOOL.

IN Mr. William Dailey's, Hotel, on Mill Street, and hopes, from his attention to business he will meet the approbation of the public—and scholars will be received on the following terms, at Four Dollars per quarter, the one half in advance, the remainder at the conclusion of the quarter. He will likewise give evening SCHOOL for the young Gentlemen.

Charles V. Lorumer.

NOTICE,

THAT I will attend (or my son Amos Edwards will, on my behalf) the commissions appointed by the county court of Montgomery, under the act entitled "an act to reduce into one, the several acts, to ascertain the boundaries of, and for partitioning lands," to meet at Mr. Simpons tavern, in the town of Mount Sterling, on the 25th day of November inst. to proceed from thence to the premises herein after mentioned, to establish the special calls in two entries, the one made in Dec. 11th 1784, in the name of John Edwards, assignee of Samuel Beall, for 6000 acres, calling to begin at a buckeye tree, marked B, on the north side of Spencers creek, a branch of Lick ing, and to run N. 30 W. and down the creek for quantity. The other, made December 23d, 1784, in the name of John Edwards, assignee of Samuel Beall, for 1000 acres, calling to begin at a small sugar tree, marked D, on a branch of Hinkson, and to run S. 35 E. and thence northwardly for quantity.—And to do such other acts may be necessary, in conformity to said act. The commissioners aforesaid will proceed from said Simpons house to the tree called for in the first mentioned entry, and will continue from day to day until they shall have finished.

JOHN EDWARDS.

Paris, November 1st, 1800.

FLAX SEED.

THE subscribers will purchase a quantity of good, sound, WELL CLEANED FLAX SEED, delivered at their Oil Mill, for which they will give a generous price.

John & William Bobb. Lexington, Sept. 1st. 1800. 4t.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT whereas Isaac Starns, of the county of Madison, and state of Kentucky, has obtained a deed of me to three hundred and ninety acres of land, lying in the said County, in Hind's bend; it being my old plantation, and the said Isaac Starns was by agreement to convey the upper part of the said tract to one of his brothers, when required by me; and at the said Isaac Starns departed this life on the 24th day of this instant, and has not conveyed the said half, nor made a will; I do hereby forewarn all persons from taking, renting or meddling with the said premises, until the division shall take place.

Q. Roberts, 27th 1800. Jacob Starns. 3w.

ALL PERSONS

ARE hereby cautioned against taking an assignment on a bond, given by me to William Clark, for 20000 of money. I am not certain as to the exact amount of the bond; but I believe it is two hundred and sixty two pounds ten shillings, payable the 6th day of November 1800, and dated the 6th day of November 1799. The above bond was given in consequence of a purchase of land from said Clark, and as I have reason to believe part of said land will be taken away by prior claims, I am determined not to pay the above bond until the title is secure, unless compelled by law.

3w Frederick Brangbar.

STRAYED AWAY

ON Thursday evening last, from the Copperas Fork of Lick run, above red river, a bay mare, about fourteen hands high, has a star in her forehead, and several saddle marks on her back; if branded, but the letters not recollected; she is a natural pacer, and had one shoe on before when she went off. Whoever will bring her to the house of Capt. John Podewitz, in Lexington, or give information where she may be laid, shall receive a generous reward and reasonable charges.

Lexington, October 23th, 1800.

13w

P. YEISER & SON,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced the

CURRYING BUSINESS.

In the town of Lexington, at the south corner of Main and Croft streets, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Arch: M'Ilvain, saddler, where they intend keeping a general assortment of

LEATHER.

Which will be disposed of by wholesale and retail, for CASH and HIDES. 4t

TO BE RENTED.

IN the town of Danville and possession given on the first day of October next, the Tavern now occupied by Mr. Arthur Thompson, which is large and well calculated for a house of entertainment, being accommodated, with Stabling for 20 horses, and a very extensive Cellar, and other convenient houses for the purpose aforesaid.—For terms apply to the subscriber.

James Birney.

Danville, 24th of August, 1800. 6t.

MANN'S LICK.

A Large Quantity of

CLEAN, DRY,

SALT for SALE.

John Speed.

TWELVE DOLLARS BOUNTY.

A RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS being established at Lexington, in the state of Kentucky, all Young, Able Bodied Americans (or Foreigners of good repute) who are willing to serve their country, for five years, will receive TWELVE DOLLARS BOUNTY—EIGHT DOLLARS at the time of enlisting, and FOUR when they join their regiments—five dollars per month whilst private, but increased, if by their merit and good conduct they should be promoted. For particulars respecting clothing, provisions, &c. apply at Maj. Wagnon's, to

A. GRAY, Capt.

2d U. S. Regt. Infantry.

MACBEAN & POYZER,

Have just received a quantity of the best

INDIGO & COTTON,

Which they will sell low.

A quantity of FLAX-SEED & FEATHERS are wanted.

1st November.

NOTICE.

AS the Subscriber intends starting for Philadelphia about the 25th of December next, requests all those indebted to him, to make payment before that time. Further indulgence is not to be expected.

ALEX. PARKER.

Lexington, October 28th 1800. 6w

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT John Blackmore, or myself will attend at the head spring of Eagle creek, in Scott county, the 25th day of November next, in order to prove the beginning and first call of James Barner's entry, for 1000 acres of land, entered the 17th day of July 1783, with commissioners appointed by Scott county court, agreeable to an act of assembly for that purpose.

Nathaniel Abby.

September 11th, 1800. 3w.

BOURBON COUNTY,

August court Quarter Sessions, 1800.

James Kemp complainant.

against

John Casterbury, William Casterbury, Elijah Casterbury, Vincent Casterbury, Daniel Casterbury, (as defendants) under the great family name, —Lindley & Mary his wife, —Lindley, and Betty his wife, —Ross and Anna his wife, and Rachel Casterbury, (an infant under the age of twenty one years) heirs at law, of Walter Casterbury deceased, ad. —Casterbury, widow of said Walter deceased, Miller W. Conway, and Simon Keaton, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Kenton, not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that he do appear here on the first day of their next November court, and answer the complainants bill; that a copy of this order be published in one of the Kentucky Gazettes, for two months successively, another copy posted at the court house door, in this county, and published at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Paris, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A Copy.

Thomas Arnold, C. B. C.

THE

KENTUCKY ALMANAC,

For the year of our Lord, 1801, Is just published, and for sale at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, by the grocer, dozen or single.

Great allowance to those who purchase by the groce.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Jefferson county, on the Hickman road, near the line, one small horse his hind foot white, a small star in his forehead, twelve or thirteen years old, about fourteen hands high, appraised to 2l.

Daniel Schemm.

July 10th, 1800.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

THE DYING PAUPER.

HITHER grandeur, pleasure, power,
Leave awhile your idle state
This is forrow's piercing hour—
View this wretched child of fate.

Helpless, friendless, see he lies,
Pain and anguish hover round,
Want has closed his dying eyes,
While your copious tears abound.

Hear his famished orphans wailing,
See the partner of his bed, (failing,
His trusts of straw—her strength now
Feebly holds his sinking head.

Here in misery, while they languish,
None regards the dying call,
No eye beholds the secret anguish,
Save that eye which sees us all.

Go ye sons of wealth and glory,
Scenes like this will mirth destroy.
Go, with all life's pomps before ye,
Headless quaff the cup of joy.

But this scene shall have a variance,
Soon these visions disappear,
Then a vapor, all your radiance,
His a fixed and shining star.

ANECDOTE.

A person complained to Ali, saying,
"A man has declared he dreamed he
slept with my mother—may I not inflict
upon him the punishment of the law?"—
"What is it?" Ali replied, "place him in
the sun, and beat his shadow—for what
can be inflicted on an imaginary crime
but imaginary correction."

LANDS TO SELL

At a Reasonable Price, viz.

1836 1/2 acres, in Montgomery county, bound-
ed on the south by Red river, on the north by Beaver
creek, and a branch of Slater, the tract includes the
whole Indian creek adds its branches which afford
many easy for mills, it is well timbered and watered
with a great number of never failing springs be-
sides Indian creek, its soil is very fertile fit for cul-
tivation and its location is interspersed with fine bot-
toms, with little trouble and a small expense val-
uable profits out of cultivation may be got in some
part of the tract. The title indisputable.

1842 1/2 acres, on the north side of the North
fork of Kentucky river about 8 miles above the
mouth, running up the river with the meanders there-
of 1100 poles from redwood to a fragile line, the
land pretty level and rich. The title indisputable.
2357 1/2 acres, on the waters of the North fork of
Rock-Castle river, Madison county.

300 acres, in Garrard county, White Oak run
opposite the mouth of Hickman creek, the road to
Daviess crosses the tract N. E. 23. W. about 2-3
of a mile, it is of a very early entry
with necessary rights on the bank of Cumberland
river, 300 poles from the town of Clarksville well wa-
tered and timbered.

400 acres, of land in several small grants reserved
by the state of Virginia, and confirmed by two acts
of Congress, lying on the bank of the river Kankakee,
near the town of the same name, territory N.
W. of the Ohio.

200 acres, military land in the Illinois grant N. W.
of the Ohio, 918 poles from the river and opposite 18
miles from which land about 25 miles above Louisville,
the tract is not far from a flourishing settle-
ment in the grant.

N. B. Negroes, Produce, Merchandise, Lotts &
Houses in Lexington, Pa. &c. will be taken
in part a good plantation between Lexington and
Mount Sterling will command a profitable bargain
for the purchaser at a considerable quantity of paid
lands. For further information apply to

P. D. Robert,
High Street Lexington.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership of Cornelius Denton & Co.
is now dissolved by mutual consent; and as the
subscriber will be silent from this place for some
time, he requests all persons indebted to the above
firm to call and settle the balance of their accounts
with A. B. Denton, who is fully authorized to receive
them. Those who neglect this notice, may be af-
fected that more effectual steps will be taken to com-
pel payment.

C. B. Denton.
Lexington, July 5, 1830.

GIVE notice to gentlemen who have been custo-
mers to my house, that I mean to move from this
place next Monday, unless they will come forward
and settle their accounts to the amount of 150, at
31, payable on note at Christmas. I find money very
scarce and difficult to collect, and the reason I wish to
move, him, the indulgence I have given has caused me
to suffer much for money.

Benj. Wharton.
August 28, 1830.

N. BURROWS

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the
public in general that he has removed from the
brick house adjoining Mr. J. Jordan, and Messrs.
S. & G. Trotter, to the brick house opposite the court
house and next above Mr. A. Carter—where he
has in addition to his former assortment, Hard,
Crockery and Glass Ware, also complete sets of
China Tea Ware.

N. B. Those indebted are requested to make im-
mediate payment, as I shall shortly start for Phila-
delphia.
Lexington, 10th May, 1830.

JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale at this Office, the following
BOOKS & PAMPHLETS,
Which will be sold at the prices thereto
annexed, viz—

BOUND BOOKS.

Political.
Junius Redivivus, 1 D. G.
Barlow's Letters, 1 50
Annual Register for 1796, 1 50
Politics for the People, 2 vol. 3 50
The President's Message to Congress, rela-
tive to France and Great Britain, 1 25
Lyon's Magazine, 2 50
The Philanthropist or the National Char-
ity of the English and French by Jun-
us Junior, 1 50
Jockey Club, 1 75
Political Classics, 3 vol. 1 50
The Farmer's Letters, 1 50
The Democrat, 1 50
Defence of Ulster, 1 50
Common Sense, 37

Moral.

White's Sermons, 1 75
Life of Christ, 2 vol. 1 75
Calvinism Improved, 1 75
Price's Sermons, 1 75
Harvey's Meditations, 1 75
Watt's Miscellany, 92
Death a Vision, 67
William's Sacramental Meditations, 75
Alpino Vindicated, 1
Dodgrie's Life and Progress, 1
John's Submission, 63
Dunham's Unsearchable Riches, 59
Webster's Sermons, 25
Divine Breathings, 25
Bunyan's Visions, 25
Jeneway's Tokens, 25
Flavel's Token for Mourners, 25
Baptist Confession of Faith, 25

Arts & Sciences, &c.

Bladwell's Travels, 3 vol. 10
Fenn's Arithmetic, 1
Fenn's Euclid, 1
Goldsmith's Animated Nature, 4 vol. 10
Political Farmer, 2 vol. 10
Description of Tennessee, 25
Frazar's Affluant, 75
Dramatic Dialogues, 75

PAMPHLETS.

Political.

The American Crisis, 75
Rights of Man for all Mankind, 25
Gallatin's Speech on the foreign Interests of
Bill, 25
Path to Riches, 38
The Examination of Jay's Treaty, 38
Bene to Guss for the Democrats, 38
A View of the Causes and Consequences of
the present War with France, 12
A Fall for the Republic, 2
The Scare Crow, 25
Porcupine's Political Centur, 38
Political Character of the French and En-
glish, 38
The Budget of the People, 7
Address to Congress on Jay's Treaty, 50
Sermons to Ministers of State, by the author
of Sermons to the People, 50
Decline and Fall of the British System of
Finance, 25
Manual of the Theo Philanthropist, 25
Monarchy no Creation of God's Making,
Monarchy A parody on Pope, 25
Facts addressed to the people of Great Bri-
tain and Ireland, 50
Political Dictionary, 75
Law of Nature, 45
Malt and Accurs, 12
The Tour thro Upper and Lower Canada,
Debates in the Pennsylvania Legislature,
respecting the Bank, 62
Strictures on the Address of George Wad-
sworth, denying his relinquishment of
the office of President, 25
The Imposter Detected by Timothy Tie-
kettleby, 25
Kraus's Acc Association, 7
Mirbeau's Considerations of the Order of
Cincinnati, 25
Trial of Thomas Walker and others for
Conspiracy, 50
An account of the Belfast Review, and Ce-
lebration of the French Revolution, 7
Refutations of the Welch Coblers, 7
The Union a Feigning, 7
Camille's defence of the British treaty,
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New-year's Gift to Democrats,
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The trial of Thomas Muir,
The Commonwealth of Reason,
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anity, 75
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ciety, 7
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Incidental Drama, 75
St. George Tucker on the Abolition of Sla-
very, 50

Productions of the Office of the Kentu- cky Gazette.

Wheeler's Dialogues, 50
Slavery inconsistent with Justice and Good
Policy, 18
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A Letter from George Nicholas to his Friend,
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and R. G. Harper, 25
Voyages and Adventures of the French
Emigrants, 25
Remarkable Occurrences in the life of col-
James Smith, 25
The Perfection Wanderer, 25
Wilson's Grammar, 25
The Constitution of Kentucky, 12
Revised Laws of Kentucky, 4 6
Primer, 37

INDIGO, LOGWOOD, & RICE,

Just arrived from New-Orleans, and
FOR SALE,
at the STORE of
JOHN A. SEITZ.

October 18th.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living
near Warsaw ferry in Woodford County, a bay
mare, about fourteen hands high, supposed to be
four years old, has some saddle spots, branded on the
near shoulder and buttock S, appraised to 161.
Hugb Cunningham, 3w
July 22d 1830.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living
in Montgomery county, on the waters of King-
ston, below the little mountain, a roan horse, three
years old, branded on the near shoulder S, a natural
troter; appraised to 61.
John Jones, 1
June 11th, 1830.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living
on the waters of Huston, about two
miles from Hall's tavern, one brown
mare, about four feet high, three years
old, no brand to be seen apprai-
ed to 31. 125.
WILLIAM ELLIOT.
Bourbon county, June 7th, 1830. 1

UNITED STATES:

Kentucky District, to wit:
***** BE IT REMEMBERED, That
on the thirtieth day of Sep-
tember, one thousand eight
hundred, and in the twenty-
fifth year of American In-
dependence, JOHN BRADFORD hath
deposited in this office, the title of a book,
the right whereof he claims as the Au-
thor, in the words following to wit:
"THE GENERAL INSTRUCTOR;
"or the office, duty, and authority,
"of Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Cor-
oners and Constables, in the State of Ken-
tucky: with precedents suited to every
case that can possibly arise in either of
those offices, under the laws now in
force, with references to the laws out of
which they do arise. The whole alpha-
betically digested under the several ti-
tles; with an Index, for the ready
finding any matter sought." Com-
posed and published by the said JOHN
BRADFORD, Editor of the KENTUCKY
GAZETTE, in the town of Lexington, in
the State of Kentucky. In conformity
to the Act of Congress of the United
States, entitled "An act for the en-
couragement of learning, by securing the
copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to
the Authors and Proprietors of such co-
pies, during the times therein men-
tioned." Certified under my hand as Clerk
of the District Court of the United
States, in and for the Kentucky District,
and seal of office, this 30th day of Sep-
tember, 1830.
THOMAS TUNSTALL, C. K. D. C.

* * * The above work is now published
and for sale at this office; it contains up-
wards of two hundred forms or precedents,
amongst which are the following viz. of

Attachments, 4
Bail Piece, 1
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Together with an explanation of such
Law Terms as are in general use—Max-
ims and General Rules, Actions and Re-
medies, &c.

ALEXANDER PARKER
HAS just received from Philadelphia,
and opened at his store on Main
street, opposite the court-house, a very
general assortment of
Dry Goods, Queens,
Groceries, China and
Hard Ware, Glass Ware.
Which he will sell at the most reduced
prices for CASH.
Lexington September 15th, 1830.

N. B. In the above assortment there
are the best French Indigo, Leaf Sugar,
Coffee and Teas, Bouling Cloths assorted,
Gorded Dimities and Scarlet Cardinals,
Wool Cards, and Cut Nails assorted.

NOTICE.

TAKEN FROM A NEGROMAN,
WHO was apprehended as a runaway, about ten
miles from Chillicothe on Kilkenny, and is
now in my possession, a Bay Horse, about fifteen
years old, fourteen and a half hands high, no brand,
both hind feet white, long main and tail—is pro-
bably he belongs to some person near the Ohio.
The owner may have him by applying to the subser-
ber living in Fayette, on the head of Boone creek,
paying charges expended, and proving the prop-
erty.
James Parish, 2w
14th, October 1830.

BOOT & SHOE SHOP.

WILLIAM ROSS,

BEGS leave to inform his customers
and the public in general, that he
carries on the BOOT and SHOE MAKING
BUSINESS, at his Brick House on Short
street, near the Presbyterian Meeting-
House, and nearly opposite the Market-
House, Lexington, where he will sell his
work lower than ever any has been sold
in the state, for Cash, Hides, Tallow,
Whiskey, Salt or Sugar.

N. B. He would wish to take two or
three boys, from 14 to 16 years of age,
and of good character, as apprentices to
the above business.

TO RENT,
THE PLACE WHEREIN I NOW LIVE,
AT the crossing of main Eagle creek, fifteen
miles from Georgetown, on the road to Cin-
cinnati. There is a good hewed log house, fifty
feet long, four good stone fire places, a good log
stable and barn, good kitchen, with a number of
cabinets about thirty-six acres of cleared land,
ten of which is meadow, two grafts lot joining
the house. The advantage of the place for
a public house & range for stock, is generally known.
Possession can be had immediately—the terms may
be known by applying to Mr. Warren c/o. Geo-
rgetown or to the subscriber in Frankfort.

John Hunter.

N. B. Any person renting immediately, can be
furnished with a quantity of winter vegetables.

INFORMATION,
THAT A S. COMMENCED
T. ANNING,

IN Springfield, Washington County, and will buy
or exchange Leather of any kind for Hides, or
tan on the hair. I will then Hides that weigh above
50 lb. given or 2 1/2 do. for each foot long, for one
third, if I receive them this year, or the first month
in next.

October 20th, 1830. Joseph Jeffs, 1

CLARKE COUNTY, to wit.
September Court of Quarter Sessions, 1830.
Thomas Hinde, complainant,
vs.
Robert Clough, defendant.

IN CHANCERY.
THE defendant not having entered
his appearance herein according to law, and
the rules of this court, and it appearing to the
satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant
of this commonwealth. On the motion of the com-
plainant by his counsel, it is ordered that unless the
said defendant shall appear hereon, on the second day
of our next February term, and answer the com-
plainant's bill, the same will be taken pro confes-
sa. That a copy of this order be forthwith inserted
in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively;
and that a copy of this order be forthwith in-
serted in the front door of the court house
in Winchester; and that one other be published at the
door of the stone meeting house, on Howard's creek,
some Sunday immediately after given service.
(A Copy.)
Micah Tail, D. C. C. C. Q. S.

FLEMING COUNTY, to wit.
September Term, 1830.
John Allison, complainant,
against
George Lewis, Joseph Alder, John Corley, Geo. Barnaby,
Richard Hays, John Rogers, Robert Johnston, Simon
Kendall, John Dandridge, parties for John Flinn-
ing, William Fleming, and Thomas Fleming, infants
heirs of John Fleming Deceased, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.
THE defendant Simon Kenton, not ha-
ving entered his appearance herein according to
law, and the rules of this Court; and it appearing to
the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabit-
ant of this commonwealth—on the motion of the
complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that unless the
said defendant shall appear hereon, on the second day
of our next December Term next, and answer the
complainant's bill, or the same will be taken pro con-
fessa; and that a copy of this order be forthwith in-
serted in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months suc-
cessively, and published at the door of the Methodist
meeting house in the Town of Flemingsburg, some
Sunday immediately after given service; and another
noted at the front door of the Court house in Flem-
ing county.

(a Copy) Telle,
Thomas Dougherty c. c.